



September 27- March 1, 2007

Presented by
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Office of Safety and Mission Success

DSN SYSTEM SAFETY
Jet Propulsion Laboratory





- Safe Laser Beam Propagation Requirements:
  - 1. Safety of personnel.
    - OSHA / ANSI Z136.1 & Z136.6
  - 2. Propagation through the atmosphere and beyond requires:
    - FAA approval for the "use" of the Navigable Air Space (NAS)
    - Laser Clearing House (LCH) approval (USAF Space Command)





- History of Laser Beam Propagation at JPL/Table Mountain Facility (TMF)
  - JPL Optical Communications Group has a clear record of safe atmospheric laser beam propagation.
    - From the late 1980's, the optical communication engineers have taken a proactive approach working with laser beam propagation experiments.
  - JPL has established an excellent working relationship with the FAA.





- Historical FAA/JPL Coordination
  - 1992 Galileo Optical Experiment (GOPEX)
     Demonstration
    - JPL worked with FAA to define guidelines for safe atmospheric laser beam propagation.
    - FAA required an outside observer.
  - 1995 GOLD Demonstration
    - Satellite tracking scenarios
      - FAA required outside observer and radar system integrated to the telescope.





#### DSN Defined Safety Tiers/Levels of Detection

#### Tier-1

0(Sea Level) – 11,000 ft (JPL developed technology)

\* LWIR is an Aircraft Avoidance Detection System that captures low flying and fast moving aircraft that would not be detected by FAA radar. Currently operates w/Outside Observer.

#### Tier-2

0(Sea Level) – 60,000 feet (FAA airspace) Bore sighted radar w/telescope.

#### • Tier-3

Above 60,000 feet (USAF)

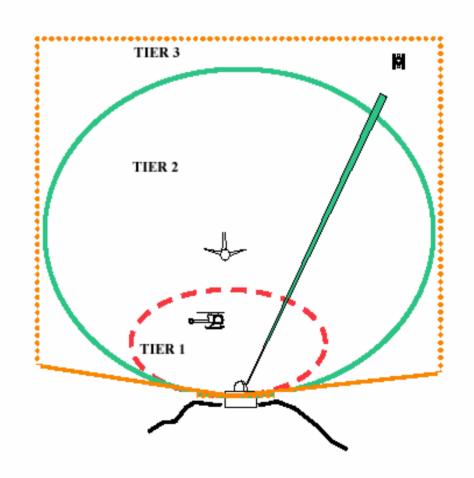
- "Black" and high altitude projects
- Spacecraft (USAF Space Command)
- Downloaded orbital tracks w/inhibit areas noted





JPL's future goal of unattended ground to space optical communication

- Defined three safety tiers for autonomous unattended ground station operation
  - Additional tier (0)
     addresses OSHA
     requirements
    - Applies during initial station start up and maintenance operations





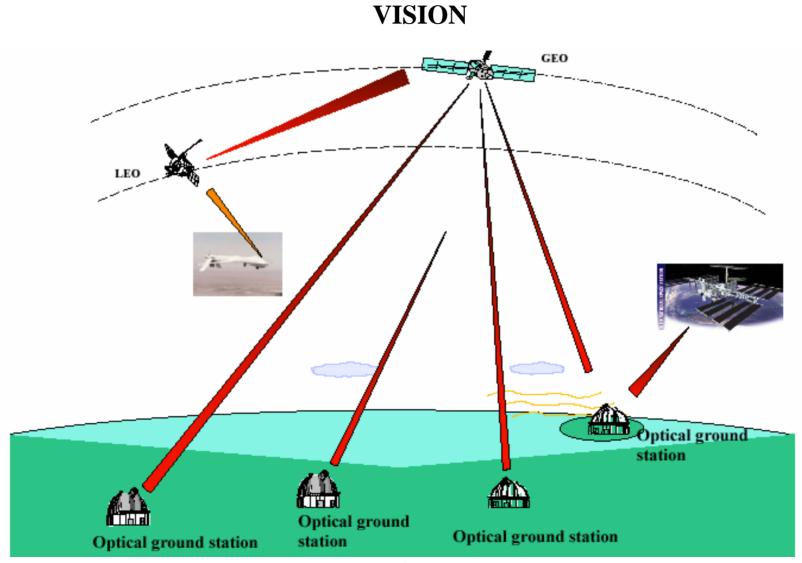


#### Tier-1 LWIR Sensor – Developed by JPL and ILI













- JPL's Goals and Challenge
  - 1. JPL to be a center of excellence for safe laser beam propagation.
    - Developed a formal written Ground-based Laser Beam Propagation Program.
    - Peer review of all JPL outdoor operations by the JPL Laser Safety Committee. JPL Outdoor Laser Safety Officer appointed.
    - Follow the three tiers of safe outdoor laser beam propagation.
  - 2. To integrate new technology being developed at JPL, into future projects to ensure safe laser beam propagation.
  - 3. To provide this technology to other NASA centers for their ground-based laser program.
  - 4. JPL's future goal to utilize unattended, remote ground to space optical uplinks.







- OCTL has operated since "first light" November 7, 2005, without incident.
- OCTL has logged over 100 hrs. of laser beam propagation/tracks to more that 20 satellites and celestial objects.
- OCTL safety systems (Tier-0 thru 3) operate to be "fail safe" upon loss of power by shuttering the beam path. Any "no" vote shutters beam path.









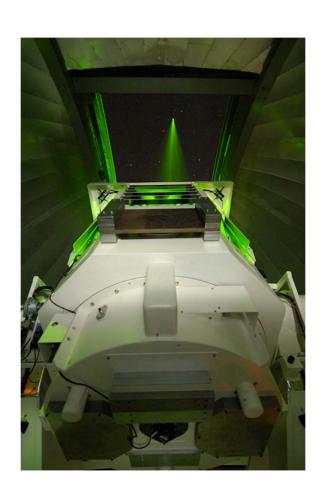


## Summary

- JPL is dedicated to providing technology to advance the safety of our projects and operations.
- JPL's objective is to assist NASA in developing an Outdoor LASER Safety Program w/cost effective hardware that is potentially operable and transportable to other sites.
- JPL is determined to integrate and advance technology to meet the needs of regulatory agencies as well as the NASA mission.

















- Acknowledgments
  - Dr. Keith Wilson OCTL Manager